give his name, and that day we celebrate ill or well as we value Him whose name it bears. We do well to make it a festal day. That Christ came into the world is the most joyful fact in all its annals. It is no day for a fast to afflict one's soul. He came to open prison doors and to preach deliverance to them that are bound. He came not to be our Judge, but our Jesus, Savior, Deliverer: our comfort, our hope, our joy, our salvation. He was that true light that enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world, in whose light we see light; and because we see light we rejoice.

What were the darkness of a world that had no Christmas birth! Think of a Christless world, one with no knowledge of a future life, no assurance of immortality. What is the darkness and the pain of a soul feeling after God and hope, and ever groping in vain! Read an old philosopher encouraging himself to believe that a future life is likely because we have reminiscences of a previous life; or a modern philosopher in his last years ending his essay on theism with the conclusion that the evidence for a God slightly predominates over the evidence against his existence, but that there is no sufficient indication that he is wholly good. Because we have the birth in Betnlehem and the resurrection from the sepulcher of Joseph, we have no fear of the grave. Its sting is removed; Its victory is gone. We know in whom we have believed, and that He will keep what we have intrusted to him until His great day.

We do well to make this festal day a day of gifts. Christ was God's great gift to mat. It was when Paul was urging his readers to give gifts to others that he burst out with that exciamation which should be their loftiest example as it was their dearest joy, "Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable gift!" As much as to say. If the Father God could give to us the life of His awn well-beloved Son, what is there that we sannot give to our brethren in their need! The word still holds good in these later Christmas days; if God could bestow such a priceless gift on us, we surely can give our lesser gifts to Him and to His children in their need, and to our own dear ones, as pledges of our lesser and finite

So let the feast and the gifts recall the day of joy, when the angels and the stars sang, the gladdest day of all earth's history. Let the children come from the chimney corner, with their stockings filled with toys, to rejoice because Jesus came, and therein blessed little shildren. Let the tables be loaded with the fruits of the year and households gather around them and thank God for the gift of all gifts. And before the day is over read again the story of the wondrous birth and recite the simple lines, "While shepherds watched their flocks by night," which any child can understand, and then let the elders read Milton's grandest, most majestic "Hymn to the Nativity," and end the day with thanks to Him whose father love gave

THE RIGHT NOT GRANTED.

An Ordinance the Aldermen Tried Hard to Amend and Then Refused to Pass.

The Board of Aldermen usually gets through with its business within an hour, as concurrence or the referring of Council's action to the appriate committees is done without much argument, but last night not only some members of the Board, but certain citizens, renewed their opposition to the Monon ordinance. They went at it with a vigor, after disposing of some routine matters and referring the ordinance. after it was read the first time, to improve the pavement of the streets about the State-house to the committee on streets and alleys. When, however the ordinance coming from Council, giving the L., N. A. & C. Railway Company a of way parallel with the L. E. & W. tracks into the Union Passenger Station, the citizens and aldermen opposed to it in its present shape began their tactics by trying to kill a motion to suspend the rules so as to allow the ordinance to be put upon its passage. It was the plea of the opposition that nothing urged hasty action in this respect, but the motion prevailed with only Aldermen Laut, Reynolds and Wright voting against it. While the motion was pending, Aldermen Reynolds and Wright showed that they wanted the ordinance amended so as to keep the Monon tracks east of the Massachusettsavenue station. Aldermen Connett and Smith held that an amendment to that effect was un-Becessary, as the ordinance was sufficiently specific in pledges, and plain as to what the company could and could not do under it. The ordinance went to the second

and it was then citizens took a tilt permission being given to them to speak. A. F. Potts, of Woodruff Place, was the first on the floor. He said he represented many citizens who had asked him to appear for them. His objection was that the width between the L. E. & W. and Monon tracks in the parallel was not definitely stated. The citizens some time ago had spent \$15,000 to have the tracks near the Massachusetts-avenue station bunched, and they were satisfied with their present condition, but the Monon, under this ordinance, could cut away from this system and come 100 or 200 feet down Massachusetts avenue, which would be an outrage. Neither he nor his clients desired to obstruct the entrance of the Monon into the city on its own tracks. They wanted it held to some specific understanding as to where its tracks along the whole parallel line proposed to go. If this was not done he would like to have the company preyented from going west of the Massachusetts-

Other citizens who own property along the proposed line spoke under the impression that the city attorney had stated that the right of way once granted they would have no recourse for damages against the company or city. They wanted some guarantee of protection in that respect, but the city attorney said they were mistaken as to the opinion he gave. They could sue for damages, as they would have a right to do. One gentleman said the line as laid out would bring the tracks within three feet of his house, and this no one, not even the aldermen favoring the ordinance, could stand. He believed the aldermen who wanted to secure the right of way expressed in the ordinance were working more for the company than for the city. Alderman Connett said that the gentleman had his thanks for his candor, as he believed he expressed what the other gentlemen who had spoken thought. H. J. Milligan. tepresenting the Fletcher & Sharpe creditors, appealed to the board to delay action, as rhere was no baste, and that the ordipance, as it is, would inflict, a great damage on property in the neighborhood. No the city was being improved.

President Wright had an amendment he wished to offer, and, after calling Alderman Rati to the chair, took the floor to present a proviso restricting the tracks of the Monon to a line east of the Massachusetts-avenue station. or, as the amendment was written, that the company be prohibited from laying its tracks west of the station named. The friends of the erdinance did not wish to discuss the matter, and, through Alderman Connett, called for the yeas and nays. Clark, Lant, Reynolds, Taylor and Wright voted for the amendment, and Conmett, Smith, Reinicke, Rail and Tousey against it. The amendment was lost on a tie vote. After this several attempts were made to introduce amendments of same general character as the above by Alderman Connett, but they were defeated when much time had been spent in a discussion, in which the ownership of rights of way of various roads in this city was considered. The L., E. & W., it was claimed by some. did not own any right of way for which there was a recorded deed in Marion county. The vote on the ordinance itself was then taken, and it was defeated by nine to one, Alderman Connett being the only one voting in its favor. The board then adjourned without the transaction of any further business.

Inaugural Matters.

Both inaugural committees are busy these days getting out the work appointed for them. The general committee having in charge the arrangements for Indianians who desire to visit Washington on the 4th of March next is using its bost efforts to get low rates from the railroads, believing that until the rates are announced it will be impossible to estimate the number who will go. When a rate is given the committee will canvass each county, find out what accommodations are desired by excursion-1sts and endeavor to secure them. The committee which is looking after the reception and ball in this city, on the 14th prox., report satisfactory progress, the only drawback being the failure of some of the county correspondents to send in the lists of names in their vicinity who should be invited. Should they neglect to send them they will have to assume the burden of any omissions caused by their own negligence.

District Attorney Seller's Position. United States District Attorney Sellers, who was here yesterday, thinks he is practically out of office, although his proposed successor has pot been confirmed, and says that it any event there is nothing of any importance on hand that requires his personal attention.

NOT A MATTER OF POLITICS

Mr. Murphy's Opinion of Attempts to Put Temperance Men in One Party.

If They Are the Salt of the Earth They Should Be Distributed-The Best Work Can Be Done in the Caucuses.

A Journal reporter called on Francis Murphy at the New Denison last night, and in the course of the conversation the relation of temperance to politics was suggested. Mr. Murphy was exceedingly reluctant to talk upon that matter, but upon being urged that this was a peculiarly appropriate time for the unequivocal expression of his opinion he consented to do so, with the remark that he would say nothing except to correct a possible misunderstanding of his position. "I am well pleased," he said, "with the results of my work here, and am thankful for the wonderful blessing which has attended my effoats to save the lost, and in convincing the army of young men just starting in life that their duty was to abstain from intoxicating liquor as their only sure protection, socially and spiritually."

"Have there been any features of the work peculiar to this city!" "No, in this movement the same cause and the same effects are everywhere present, and the same results have been attained. The ministry have heartily united in the spirit and the support of it, and their churches are receiving many members from it. The ministry have expressed their warmest friendship privately as

well as publicly." "Is there any partisan significance, Mr. Murphy, attached to your mission here or else-

where? "There is none whatever." "Then you do not believe in partisan temper-

ance work! "There are a great many people zealous for this cause who think that the organization of a third political party is the best way to promote it, but I have from the very beginning of my wide temperance work in this country been convinced by all experience and observation that to undertake to organize the cause of temperance into one party is to prescribe and limit its usefulness by inevitably making the other parties its virtual if not avowed enemies."

"Then how can this cause be put to vote ba-"Easily enough in the proper time and way, But I wish to lay down a cardinal truth that must be found in the premises to all such movements. It is this: No party can monopolize all the virtues and principles that exalt a people. All parties have an equal right in these principles, to champion and carry them to victory." "But will not the people vote with their old political affinities, despite a possible conviction of the righteousness of a new cause!"

"No sir. The people of this country will eventually vote with the party who will, to the fullest of their ability, work out these principles for the uplifting of humanity."

'What is your opinion of the third party?" "I do not really wish to be interviewed with regard to that matter. I will only say that a great many sincere people believe the organization of a third party to be a necessity to the success of the temperance movement, and they have, in this conviction, spent their money time, and suffered a great deal of severe criticism, and I have no doubt have been greatly humiliated, at times, by the attacks on their position. It seems to me, however, that any man or body of men who are anxious to see this truth prevail and 'the cause triumph, cannot but see the great error in attempting to keep the cause of temperance in one party. It cannot be done, it need not be done, and it is foolishness to attempt it. This mistake has cast more shadows on the brilliant promise of this movement in the interest of humanity than all others put to

"In what position would you place temperance voters! "I would have these men go right into their parties and go to work there, instead of wasting themselves in Lilliputian efforts to antagonize them. If they are the salt of the earth, they should remember that it is necessary for the sait to be applied and distributed to do its work. If this class is the leaven that is to leaven the whole lump, it can never do it by staying outside the lump. This thing of getting a lot of good, temperate, moral people together and passing series of resolutions to reform this world is all nonsense, and can never amount to anything, either as a political or so cial factor in the elements of our progress as a nation. These people, if they want to accomplish anything, must get out and touch men as Christ did. That's it. The thing to do is for them to go into their parties right at caucuses themselves, and see that are nominated who are committed to judicious work on behalf of this reform, and then work for those men straight up to the polls. The trouble is, temperance people have never really seen what they could do with the political parties, and have gone outside, and in endeavoring to raise a new party, the truth has been stretched so that it has lost nearly all its strength."

"But there are probably many temperance sympathizers belonging to the old parties who do not become separatists on principle." "Yes, there are many times the number of temperance votes in the old organizations that there out of them. But the temperanc people have lost their influence by becoming the dupes of designing politicians. I don't care whether they vote the Democratic or Republican ticket, this truth is independent of party spirit and party machinery, and when it is known what a vast army of voters is in favor of temperance legislation, it will be seen that this will control national

councils." Mr. Murphy's Farewell.

Yesterday afternoon Francis Murphy held a reception in the Y. M. C. A. auditorum of those men who have joined the temperance movement, and intend becoming active workers of the new Murphy Club. Lieut.-Governor-elect Ira J. Chase presided, and gave the men excellent advice. He furthermore said that as he would be present in this city this winter, he expected to take an active interest in the temperance club. When Mr. Murphy, after speaking words of encouragement to the men to stand in the face of the awtemptations that he knew would come and committing them to the power of God for safe keeping came, forward to receive them and say farewell, a most affecting scene took place. Mr. Murphy stood beside the Lieutenant-governor-elect, and the men filed to shake their hands, Many of one, he thought, had any idea how that part of them wept as they took Mr. Murphy's hand. One man, an ex-saloon-keeper, when he attempted to speak, could not for his emotion. He said, "Mr. Murphy"-and the poor fellow's head fell on his benefactor's shoulder, and he cried like a child. The evangelist tenderly laid his face against the man's and spoke to him as a loving father. There was not a man in the room whose face was not moist with tears at this touching scene. Mr. Chase then made an earnest prayer for the men, and Francis Murphy presented a large number of handsome Bagster and Cambride Bibles to the converts, the appreciation of which was expressed in much applause. The first meeting of the new Murphy Re-Club will take place at the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday night. It has been organized with 250 members, with C. E. Reynolds as president and Alexander Roberts

CONFINED ONLY TO ONE POINT.

Mr. Ryan Says It Is Only the Commercial Aspect of Alaska That Is Being Investigated.

Ex-Treasury Agent Thomas F. Ryan is back from Washington, where he has been, in company with ex-Inspector Gavitt, of Evansville, to testify before the congressional committee on marine and fisheries concerning alleged abuses of authority by government agents at the seal islands of St. Paul and St. George. "I was disappointed," said Mr. Ryan, yesterday, "that the scope of the investigation as conducted was not wider than it was. There was some testimony going to show the flagrant immoralities that prevail on the islands under the direct observance of the Treasury agents stationed there, but the main purpose of the committee seemed to be rather to examine into the business of seal catching and to get more revenue for the govmorality or decency in connection with the peo-"Are the government agents charged with

any oversight of the morals of the natives of the islands!" "Most certainly they are. Their care extends to their general well being and improvement, and it has always been the policy of the government to have agents look after the people there, protect them and advance their condition as far as possible. I have seen the instructions issued as far back as Secretary Bontwell's time posted up in the government buildings on | 27th, is only a matter of time.

the islands, and they are full and explicit on the points I speak of."

"What are the other abuses complained of?" "That the government agents there accept gratuities from the seal company, which prevent them from enforcing proper rules and regulations. For instance, it has been the habit of most treasury agents stationed on the islands to accept free transportation thither and back on the seal company's steamer, and charge up such transportation to the government as though they had paid for it. Then, too, some of them have accepted free board from the company for themselves and their families, amounting to thousands of dollars a year. Of course, with these obligations to the company the agents cannot and do not insist on the company's people doing right. Many of the latter are young men, and there are rough characters among them, and with the habits of the natives and no assertion of authority on the part of the government officers, the situation there can be better imagined than de-

scribed.' Mr. Gavitt also returned here with Mr. Ryan, and it is his belief that the disposition of the committee is to seek for no statements except those that will serve it in bringing in a report that will not touch upon the great outrages that are perpetrated in Alaska.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-"A POOR RELATION." Mr. Sol Smith Russell, a comedian whose talent is everywhere appreciated, and whose capable efforts never fail to delight an Indianapolis audience, appeared at the Grand Opera House last night, presenting, for the first time in this city, his new play, "A Poor Relation." It is to be regretted that Mr. Russell has never yet succeeded in getting a play that was suited to him, and "A Poor Relation" has not broken the unfortunate record. The idea of the play is well conceived, and on it a much better comedy might have been constructed. An impecunious genius, Noah Vale (Mr. Russell), makes an invention of great value, which is stolen before being patented by the conventional villain just as its inventor has found his opportunity to dispose of it to great advantage. The daughter of Roderick Faye, a manufacturer of whose first wife Vale was the poor relation, is accused by her stepmother and the villain, who is Faye's partner, of having stolen the plans of the invention, and is also sought to be compromised with Vale by the same designing couple. The heroine is about to be forced into a distasteful marriage with the wicked partner, when presto, a former wife, who has been deserted, appears to thwart the villain's schemes and to compel him to make restitution of the stolen patent. The character into which Mr. Russell is made to fit is well adapted to his individual talents, and one with which an audience cannot fail to heartily sympathize; but as a play it cannot be pronounced successful. The dialogue is generally bright, but there is too much of it, and certain scenes drag noticeably. Judicious pruning might materially remedy this objection. But, after all, there is an originality and versatility about Mr. Russell that would make one of his performances enjoyable under even more adverse circumstances than those under which he appears in his latest play, and his specialties, which are liberally introduced, never fail of a warm reception. Noah Vale causes plenty of mirth, and with him those who want to laugh may spend a merry Christmas. Miss Merri Osburn, a clever little soubrette, appears to excellent advantage as Scollops; Miss McIntoish as Eunice Faye, and Miss Florence Field, are quite capable, and Rip and Patch by little Ada Terry and Master Crisp, are as tright a pair of juvenile artists as may be met with. The "Poor Relation" will appear at two performances, this afternoon and evening, and will close his engement with two more appearances to-mor-

ENGLISH'S-"SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY." A sufficient guarantee of the popularity of Mr Shewell's melodrama, "Shadows of a Great City, is to be found in the fact that this is its fifth consecutive successful season on the road. It is among the most meritorious of the many productions of similar character that were the stage fad of a few seasons back, and has outlived them all, partly because of its superiority and partly because of the excellence of the company by which it is presented. The scene of the drama is laid in New York and the troubles, trials and triumphs of its hero and heroine, and the ultimate discomfiture of their enemies are sufficiently well disclosed to delight the large houses with which it has been almost uniformly greeted. The night before Christmas is filled with delight for nearly everybody but the theatrical manager, but the light attendance it brings to the play-house brings no unalloyed joys to his heart. The Shadows flitted before a small audience last night, owing to the approach of Christmas, but they will doubtless be witnessed by large numbers of Indianapolitans before the close of the engagement next Saturday night. The company is good, particularly Miss Annie Ward Tiffany, in an excellent character part; Biddy Ropan, and George Edson as Jim Farren.

PARK-"THE RULING PASSION." One of the strongest and most interesting melodramas of English origin that has been seen here for a long time is "The Ruling Passion," which began a week's engagement at the Park yesterday. The plot is an unusually strong one, and is developed in a way to make it most effective dramatically, while the comedy element abounds throughout the piece. It was given an unusually pretty and realistic stage setting, while the mechanical effects are very striking. The scene in which the heroine makes her escape in a balloon and her subsequent rescue in mid-ocean are very graphic, and were received with enthusiastic cheers at both performances yesterday. The company deserves commendation for individual and general excellence. Miss Lottie Church, who plays the leading part, invests it with force and picturesqueness, and the support given her is capable throughout. "The Ruling Passion" will run all week, afternoon and even-

NOTES. The Eden Musee has the African spotted family and a number of other new and interesting features this week.

There will be Christmas matinees at all the city theaters to-day. Sol Smith Russell in "A Poor Relation" at the Grand, "Shadows of a Great City" at English's, and "Ruling Passion" at the Park. Regular night prices will be charged at all the houses.

One of the best high class dramatic attractions that this city is likely to see for a long time is Miss Rosina Vokes and her London Comedy Company, who are to play at the Grand the latter part of the week. Miss Vokes is the youngest and cleverest of the famous Vokes family, and her company is an admirable one throughout, much like the Wyndam company that played here several years ago. At each performance three separate pieces, comedettas and sketches are given, the repertoire being as follows: Thursday and Saturday evenings, "Tears," "My Milliner's Bill," (His 'art is true to Poll') and "The Rough Diamond." Friday evening and Saturday matinee, "A Game of Cards," "The Circus Rider," and "A Pantomime Rehearsal." The advance sale will begin to-day.

Indiana Academy of Science. The Indiana Academy of Science will hold the opening session of its fourth annual meeting this evening in Superior Court-room No. 2. The executive committee will meet at 7 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock the annual address will be delivered by the president of the Academy, Dr. J. P. D. John, of DePauw University. The subject of the address will be "Religion and the Law of Continuity," and the views submitted are likely to be worthy of the audience that will mark the opening of this year's meeting of the Academy. On the programme for the remaining days o the week there will be morning, afternoon and evening sessions to morrow, and a morning session on Thursday, and the papers to be submitted are on interesting topics and contributed by men of note in their various departments

The Koontz Grand Army Disbands.

Adjutant-general Koontz is reported to have thrown up the sponge, figuratively speaking, on his Democratic G. A. R. project. The few soldiers who were outside of the existing G. A. R. were a little backward in coming forward to join the proposed new association, and the veterans in the old organization felt too much at home there to leave it, and as the General did not care to imitate Dundreary's bird and flock by himself, he gave up his plan of a new order.

The Speakership. Mr. Gabriel Schmuck, of this city, has the support of the Marion county members in his canvass for the speakership of the House, and it is expected that their united indorsement will count largely in his favor. Per contra, Mr. Mason Niblack, of Vincennes, who was here last week, claims a majority of Democratic votes for the position, and thinks his nomination by

A TIME EVERYBODY ENJOYS

Busy Christmas Scenes That Were Noted on the Streets, in Stores and at Homes.

Purchasers Crowd the Streets Loaded with Tokens of the Season-Hotels Deserted, While All Travelers Seek Their Homes.

It used to be a New England idea that Sunday began at 6 P. M. on the Saturday previous, at least to the extent of getting ready for the auspicious occasion. There were no special religious services on that evening, but if a man wanted to take a bath, or grease his boots, or do anything else that would contribute to his personal adornment on the Sabbath, he attended to such matters on the preceding day. We have improved on that plan with reference to the celebration of Christmas, and not only getready for it on the day before, but actually carry out a considerable portion of Christmas programmes at that time. Witness the hundreds of Christmas trees that burned brightly in this city last evening, their brilliant lights shining, however, no more clearly than the laughing eyes of happy children gathered about them. Bear testimony, further, the many entertainments given in publie halls and private houses, where plays were given and recitations were delivered, and songs were sung and speeches were made, all in honor of the Christmastide.

As for the work of getting ready by those who keep Christmas observances within the twentyfour hours set apart for the 25th of December, it went on yesterday afternoon and evening with redoubled energy as the hours of preparation grew shorter. All afternoon the stores were crowded with purchasers, and, contrary to the usual rule, buyers preferred to carry home their own bundles, apprehensive, doubtless, that in the hurly-burly of the time the good things they had bought might grace other tables than those for which they were intended. The result was an overladen and perspiring crowd of pedestrians on all main thoroughfares, whose burdens varied from a twenty five-pound turkey to a paper of oranges, and a boy's sled to a baby's rattle. Nearly every branch of industry in the city felt the genial influence of the time. At nearly all the manufactories the employes had some substantial token of the kind feeling that ought to exist between employer and employed, in the stores the crowd of purchasers made things lively, outside the street-venders swelled the resonant recommendations of their Christmas stock. The expressmen labored under a heavy load, and the delivery wagons were kept busy from morning until night, but it was a cheerful hurry, and the welcomes drivers got from recipients of packages made their labor lighter. Altogether it was a lively, hearty, inspiriting sort of a day. The only places in the city that looked lonesome were the hotels, and their depopulated appearance was suggestive of a pleas-

ant feature of the season, for it meant that the noble army of martyrs who go up and down the world with pack and sample-case were at home getting acquainted with their families and thanking heaven that there was one day in the year when the only orders they were obliged to take was an order for "a little more turkey, if you please." Pleasing the Little Ones. Roberts Park Sunday-school held its Christmas festival last evening. The exercises were

by the children, and enjoyed by the older ones as well. On the platform was a cottage with a tall chimney, and surrounding it a yard with trees covered with snow. The children of the infant class entered through the house, singing "Welcome to Christmas," and then took seats in the audience. Music and recitations appropriate to the season followed. Santa Claus bobbed up serenely from the top of the chimney and talked to the children, and then descended and sang. After saying he had visited so many Sunday schools that he had no more presents, he thought the only thing he could do would be to tear down the chimney and give them each a brick, which he did, and the children found each brick to be a red box filled with candy. Boxes of candy were also distributed to the older scholars. The event was a happy one for the children.

Notes of the Season. The California-street M. E. Sunday-school will give its Christmas entertainment this evening. A Christmas cantata will be rendered, after which Santa will appear with supplies for

The Christmas entertainments at the First Baptist, Mayflower and Central-avenue Methodist churches last night were all very good, and attended by large numbers of pupils, teachers and friends of the Sunday schools. The county officers and their deputies spent

most of yesterday receiving and giving presents. All the officers presented each of their deputies with a Christmas turkey, and the deputies reciprocated by giving the officers presents of various kinds. This evening, at the First Lutheran Church

an attractive musical entertainment will be given, after a programme of selections, telling in song the memories and spirit of Christmas. Recitations by pupils of the Sundayschool will also be found among the numbere. At the Atias engine-works, yesterday, 300 turkeys were distributed among the employes. The Encaustic Tile Company gave to its work-

gmen 1,300 pounds of that highly-prized meat and 600 of the birds went to porters, clerks, salesmen, book-keepers and other employes on South Meridian street. Charles Clark, the metropolitan policeman who lost a foot, two months ago, by falling under a train, received the largest Christmas present in Indianapolis. Yesterday Superintendent Travis paid over to him the net pro-

ceeds of the police-benefit ball, amounting to \$1,770.30. Mr. Clark immediately paid for a home with the amount. A tete-a-tete social, followed by a watch meeting, will be given by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, New Year's eve. A new and attractive feature in socials will be introduced in this city at that time. An invitation is extended to young people, especially to members of So-

WHAT LAWYERS WANT.

cieties of Christian endeavor.

Opponents of an Appellate Court Who Favor an Increase of Judges on the Supreme Bench.

The bar of Fayette county has given an ex pression as to reform in Supreme Court methods in resolutions which first oppose an intermediate appellate court, and favor a constitutional amendment authorizing an increase in the number of judges of the Supreme Court to such an extent as will meet the requirements of the expansion of the legal business of the State for years to come, giving the Legislature power to determine the number of judges, within a constitutional maximum. The bar also favors a commission for present relief, to be provided for by the incoming Legislature, and urges a constitutional amendment requiring the Supreme Court to designate what opinions shall be published, excluding all points already adjudi-

cated in this court. The bar of Hendricks county recommends that the Constitution be amended so that the number of judges of the Supreme Court may be increased as the necessities of business may demand. It thinks the present Supreme Court should suggest the proper measures of temporary relief to be adopted by the Legislature, and opposes the project of an intermediate appellate court as not practical.

The bar of Montgomery county favors the creation by constitutional amendment of the office of chief justice and an increase of the associate judges to nine, the nine being divided into three sections, with the chief justice presiding over and consulting with each. It also proposes that when the affirmance of a judgment results in a sentence of death it shall come from the full bench, and that when a section of the court is divided in opinion as to a decision it shall be submitted to the full bench. Five commissioners for temporary relief till the Constitution can be amended as above are recom-

mended. The bar of Morgan county has resolved against an appellate court, but favor a constitutional amendment increasing the number of supreme judges, and ask for legislation to create a temporary commission to give relief pending the amendment. It favors the publication only of reports of decisions where new q involved, and that the selection be left to the

She Took Morphine.

Mattie Davis, living at a place on South Illinois street, attempted suicide, last night, by using an overdose of morphine, a drug that is resorted to by women of her class when they become tired of life. She is about forty years of age and has lived here twenty years. She the Democratic caucus, which meets here on the left a note telling her companions to inform her 27th, is only a matter of time.

Beginning in Dark county, Ohio, of what she had ills.

done. Medical aid was summoned, but the woman was so near death that there is but little chance for her recovery.

Methodist Alliance Plans.

The Methodist Alliance has come to the conclusion that it needs more money to put it on a good working basis, and its executive committee, at a meeting held at Roberts Park Church, yesterday, determined to raise \$2,500 and start a church in the district near the passenger station. The new movement is to be carried on by the Meridian-street Church, under the supervision of the Alliance.

Mrs. Osgood's Charity.

Mrs. A. A. Osgood, who is trying to raise fund for the support of little Raymond Stone, whose mother was murdered and father burned in a fire at Rochester, N. Y., has received a check, with a kindly letter, from General Harrison. He thanks her for the 'presidential chair" she presented to him, and expresses a sympathy with her charitable work. Mrs. Osgood will remain in the city a day or two longer.

A Burglar's Ill Luck.

Yesterday afternoon detective Thornton ar rested Horace Burkelo, who is charged with burglary at Theodore Oldendorf's saloon at the corner of New York street and Indiana avenue. The prisoner wore a fine overcoat that was stolen from Rosenberg's store last week.

A Cold Wave for Holiday Week. Greely, the chief signal officer, sent out, last night, an order, received here fat 10:30 o'clock to have the cold-wave flag hoisted, as the tem perature will fall about twenty degrees by 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

ATLANTA'S FEMALE DETECTIVE.

The Only One in the South, and a Very Charming Young Person. Atlanta Special to New York Sun.

Luvens Mabry is one of the notable characters of Atlanta Luvena is a flaxen-haired, cherry-lipped girl of twenty-five, with a form like Hebe. She enjoys the distinction of being the only female detective in the South, and has a history tast is as romantic as it has been adventurous. Her father lived in Haralson county, where he was a dealer in moonshine whisky. One day Deputy Marshal Mark Scott appeared on the scene for the purpose of arresting the old man, but found the daughter instead. She gave him such a tongueashing as he had never received before. She was brought to Atlanta a prisoner, where she met United States Marshal Nelms, who saw at once that she would make a good detective. "I could strike a still-house like a hound pup does

slop," she said. The most notable case in which she was engaged was that of Jim McCoy. Jim had mur-dered Deputy Marshal Kellett and a companion. The murder was peculiarly brutal. In a rencontre ten years before Kellett had wounded McCoy. McCoy extracted the bullet and kept it for ten years, when he sent it whizzing through Kellett's heart. As all the mountain people were his friends it was found impossible to spot him. There was a neighbor with whose daughter McCoy had illicit relations, and with her Miss Luvena was intimate. She went there on a visit, and when she was shown into her room she quietly slipped out of the window and into her friend's room, where she secreted herself under the bed. About midnight McCoy entered and spent the night. Before leaving he made an engagement to return next

Miss Luvena watched the first opportunity to slip out and into her own room. A few minutes later she appeared at the breakfast table as though nothing had happened. She returned to Atlanta in time to give warning, and that night the officers arrested McCoy at the appointed place.

In order to carry out her schemes Miss Lu-vens appears shead as a "fly" young lady, and thus makes friends. She then gives the points away to officers, appearing with them herself in a male garb, so unlike herself that those who know her could not detect her.

On another occasion she had to spot an illicit distiller in Randolph county, Alabama. She learned that the moonshiner had a comely daughter. Miss Luvena, therefore, attired as a handsome male book-peddler, presented herself at the moonshiner's house. The stranger was all smiles for the young girl, and soon began making love. Next day the affair had progressed far enough for the girl to take the stranger completely into her confidence, and she pointed out the still-house. That night the establishment was raided, and the girl has never since heard from her lover.

"In one of my trips into Cherokee, Ga.," she said, "I made quite a mash on a sweet young lady, and I am now engaged to marry her. She sends me the sweetest letters! You ought to see them. I had to play the part of a man up there, and I went in male attire. This young girl took to me at once, and I could not shake her off. So I just made love to her after the most approved style. We have been corresponding regularly. My greatest difficulty with her is having the dates for marriage postponed. She is a sweet young thing, and I hate to break the illusion in which she is so happy."

A FRIEND TO REPORTERS.

Mayor Hewitt Has Been a Liberal Furnisher of News to the Local Hustlers. New York Graphic.

The reporters will lose a valuable friend when Mayor Hewitt goes out of office, not a personal friend, it is needless to say, but a professional friend. The mayor is a liberal furnisher of news. When everything else is dull he can generally be depended upon to stir things up. Indeed, since Mayor Hewitt's ebullitions began, the City Hall has been one of the most important sources of journalistic provender in the city, and hardly a day has gone by but what he has caused the setting of at least a half column of type in the newspaper offices. Mayor Hewitt is a man of diversified resources. He rescued the dull proceeding of the electrical subway from obscurity, and for two or three days furnished the town with the finest kind of a circus. Then he dropped that and made a slant at the aqueduct commission. When he was through with that he took a hack at the yellow fever fund. His letters, of which he says he wrote 14,000, or 13,000 more than any other mayor ever wrote, have been 'fat" for the newspapers, and he would be a rich man to-day from that source if the newspapers had paid him their ordinary space rates of \$6 to \$8 a column for his "matter." Indeed, if Mayor Hewitt had insisted upon it the newspapers would doubtless have paid him special rates. He is at times interesting, and has increased their circulations several thousands from time to time. Then see what a boon he has been to the independent scribblers. the "funny men," the editorial paragraphers and the cartoonists, always considerate of their thirst for something new, always on deck with an apt phrase and with a never-ending supply of picturesque epithets on tap when everything else was dull. He will be sadly missed after New Year's, when the only news coming from the City Hall will be of dismissals or of appointments in dull and monotonous succession. There will be no more letters, no more "episodes," no more scenes. Well may the Hewitt regime go down in the journalistic history of New York as the golden time of crisp, fresh news and gratuitous provision of newspaper material.

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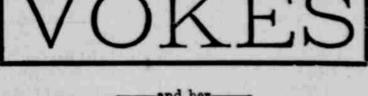
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